

NEW LONGICORNS FROM THE JAPAN EMPIRE

(Coleopt., Cerambycidae)

BY J. LINSLEY GRESSITT

Stanford University, California

In this paper are described new species of Cerambycidae from Japan, the Loochoo Islands and Formosa, based on material collected by the author, as well as by Entomologists in Japan. New species of three tribes of the subfamily Cerambycinae are herein described. Thanks are due to Mr. Y. Miwa of Taihoku, to Dr. E. C. Van Dyke and Mr. E. Gorton Linsley of the University of California for their coöperation, and to Dr. M. Yano of Tokyo for specimens; also to Mr. E. P. Van Duzee for the use of literature and specimens at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco.

Tribe Callichromini Lacordaire

Genus Chloridolum Thompson

Chloridolum loochooanum Gressitt, n. sp.

Blue-green; legs and antennæ cyaneous, nearly purple, the former shiny; body below green, smooth, clothed with very fine silvery pubescence; impunctate.

Head smooth, shiny, blue-green, except for clypeus and labrum which are black, vermiculate-rugulose below eyes; genæ punctate; frons squarish and somewhat flattened; vertex deeply excavated behind transverse ridge. Antennæ in male one and two-thirds to two and one-fourth times as long as body, scape gradually thickened towards apex, third segment scarcely grooved above; in female reaching one-fourth their length beyond apex of body; scape punctate. Prothorax shiny, blue-green, with a dull, satiny spot on each side of mid-line on disk; surrounding region finely vermiculate-rugose; lateral tubercles smooth, acutely pointed. Scutellum blue-green, smooth, punctate, short and triangular. Elytra varying from blue to dark green; microscopically granulate, satiny in appearance, giving varying shades; narrowed posteriorly, surface smooth. Legs thin, anterior and middle femora slightly swollen; hind femora reaching about one-fourth their length beyond elytral apices, slightly longer in male; tibiæ briefly spurred internally at apices; first segment of hind tarsi one and one-third times as long as remaining segments united.

Length 17.5 to 23 mm.; breadth 4 to 5.5 mm.

Holotype, male, (No. 3781, Mus. Cal. Acad. Sci.); allotype, female (No. 3782, Mus. Cal. Acad. Sci.), and twenty-six paratypes collected near Gusuku, Amami-Oshima Island; 28°, 15' N. Lat., Loochoo (Riu Kiu) Archipelago, Japan, July 10 and 11, 1932, by the author. Paratypes are deposited in the collections of Mr. E. Gorton Linsley, Mr. J. C. M. Gardner, Dr. M. Yano, Mr. M. Kato, the Imperial University of Taihoku, Formosa, the United States National Museum and that of the author.

This species differs from *C. thaliodes* Bates by its bluish colour, smaller size, smoother pronotum, more acute lateral tubercles and ungrooved third and fourth antennal segments. The species somewhat resembles *C. viridipenne* Pascoe, from Borneo. The specimens were found mating, fighting or running on logs of an unidentified species, on a timber trail, at an altitude of a few hundred feet above sea level.

Tribe Clytini Mulsant

Genus *Xylotrechus* Chevrolat

Xylotrechus yanoi Gressitt, n. sp.

Large, broad, shortened. Dark brown, marked with light-brown, reddish-brown and yellow; clothed with recumbent golden hairs.

Head two-thirds as broad as prothorax, vertical in front; reddish-brown, with thick golden pubescence on frons, middle of vertex, and narrowly on sides of head; a transverse black band on occiput; a single carina on frons which continues backward, giving off a pair of oblique branches between antennal supports, and ending on occiput; rugulose, deeply punctate on cheeks. Antennæ reddish-brown on first four segments, remainder duller; last seven segments not swollen or rounded at apices; fifth segment equal to first and third in length, longer than fourth or sixth. Prothorax large, broader than long, as wide as shoulders; finely granulate; blackish-brown, edged narrowly, anteriorly and posteriorly with yellow; clothed with golden-brown hairs, paler and longer below; a small yellow spot at external edge of coxæ. Scutellum short, rounded, swollen, minutely punctate; dark brown. Elytra with a reddish-brown band at base, which is broader externally and divided at suture; large portion behind this, extending nearly to last third of elytra, blackish-brown, marked with a very fine, partially interrupted yellow line curving from suture near scutellum to external margin near middle; behind this is a diamond-shaped band of yellow, one and one-half mm. wide at

suture and extending nearly to external margin as a point; remainder (apical third) buffy-brown; apices transversely truncated, external angle very slightly toothed. Ventral surface dark brown, punctate, clothed with sparse, pale, golden hairs; a yellowish-white spot on metepimeron; abdominal segments with broad yellow bands of equal width. Legs reddish-brown, femora not greatly swollen, hind femora reaching 2 mm. beyond apices of elytra; first segment of fore tarsi as long as second and third united. (Hind tarsi missing).

Length 17 mm.; elytra 10.5 mm.; breadth 5.7 mm.

Holotype, a unique, probably a male (in author's collection) taken in Higo, Kyushu, Japan, August 1917. From the collection of Dr. M. Yano.

Similar to *X. chinensis* in structure, but differing by its very short prothorax and elytra, finer antennæ, less swollen femora, and quite different markings.

Xylotrechus angulithorax Gressitt, n. sp.

Black, marked with pale yellow above and with white below.

Head black, granulated; with sparse pale hairs on frons and cheeks, underside more hairy; carinæ fused at ends near clypeus and on occiput, forming an internally rugulose and glabrous ellipse, and continuing posteriorly as a single raised keel to posterior margin. Antennæ black, brownish towards apices; third segment as long as first and longer than fourth, fourth and fifth subequal, remaining segments gradually shorter. Thorax with sides angularly produced near base; minutely rugulose; clothed with an irregular fine golden pile, giving faint pubescent markings, a triangular latero-dorsal yellow spot on each side at base; clothed below with short grey hairs, a white spot on each epimeron beside coxa. Scutellum short, broad, black, the apical half clothed with golden pile. Elytra black, clothed with sparse golden pile, and marked with five series of thin, golden fascia, nearly white in the female; the first is a pale basal fascia turned back at ends, before reaching shoulders; the second consists of a short oblique spot on the disk, behind the decurved end of the first; the third is a narrow line beginning near the suture just behind the scutellum, continuing posteriorly, edged with chestnut-brown, diverging slightly, to near middle of elytra, where it turns at right angles and extends to near external margin, the end being nearly or entirely broken off as a spot; the fourth consists of two spots, placed half-way between the middle and apex, the inner one larger, triangular, placed anteriorly, adjacent to suture, the other a small dot placed closer to external margin than suture; the fifth is a triangular pubescent spot at apex, extending obliquely an-

teriorly from external angle of truncature to suture; apices semi-obtusely truncated, external angle briefly toothed, sutural angle rounded. Meso- and metasterna clothed with sparse, short grey hairs; mesepisternum with a small, thin white spot; metepisternum with a small anterior, and a larger, rectangular, posterior white spot. Abdomen shiny black, posterior lateral margins of first three segments white. Legs robust; femora thickened; fore and middle legs clothed with grey hairs, hind legs shiny black, thinly clothed, hind femora reaching to slightly beyond elytral apices; first segment of front tarsi as long as second and third united, first segment of hind tarsi one and one-half times length of remaining segments.

Length 12.5—15 mm.; breadth 3.5—4.2 mm.

Holotype, male (No. 3783, Mus. Cal. Acad. Sci.), and allotype, female, in author's collection collected near Gusuku, Amami-Oshima Island, Loochoo Archipelago, July 10, 1932, by the author.

XYLOTRECHUS BUQUETI Lap. et Gory¹

subspecies *aureobrunneus* Gressitt, n. subsp.

Cylindrical, subparallel, narrow; clothed with a golden pubescence.

Head and thorax greenish brown, the pronotum with a median longitudinal black stripe, broadened near posterior margin, and a round black spot on each side of disk. Elytra chestnut-brown, lighter near the base and external margin; marked with five series of bands or spots of golden pubescence; the first basal, narrow, crossing the scutellum; the second consists of a nearly round spot on the disk of each elytron just behind the shoulders; the third consists of a curved line (J-shaped on the left elytron), commencing just behind the scutellum adjacent to the suture and recurving slightly before middle of elytra and nearly reaching external margin; the fourth is a transverse band slightly behind the middle, which does not extend to the external margin, and is suddenly broadened at the suture; the fifth consists of a spot covering the internal apical angle of each elytron, the outside edge of the spot being rounded. Meso- and metathorax and abdomen dark brown, clothed with dull golden pubescence particularly on the epimera, the metasternum and the lateral and posterior-ventral surfaces of the abdominal segments; a yellow spot on the mesepimeron. Legs dull chestnut brown, hind tibiae and tarsi nearly ferruginous.

¹Hist. Nat. Icon. Ins., Coleopt., p. 86, pl. 16, f. 99, (1841).

Head with eyes closely approximate in front; a double carina on frons, the two constituents of which unite towards the base of the clypeus; a small median carina on occiput; carinæ edging the frons prominent at margin of eyes. Antennæ dull chestnut brown, clothed with minute pale scales, fine and short, reaching just beyond base of elytra; scape longer than third segment; fourth to seventh segments subequal in length, eighth to eleventh subequal. Prothorax subglobular when viewed from above, disk not swollen; very slightly longer than broad; apex as broad as base; width at middle subequal to width of elytra at base. Scutellum short and broad. Elytra long, very slightly narrowed towards apices; apices transversely truncated; external angle of truncature finely toothed. Legs short, hind femora not quite reaching to apices of elytra; first segment of middle tarsi nearly as long as remaining segments united; first segment of hind tarsi only slightly longer than remaining segments united.

Length 12 to 14 mm., width $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Holotype, female, (No. 50058, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.), collected at Kuraru (Koshun), Formosa, on June 7, 1932, by Mr. Y. Yano; allotype, male, in the author's collection and one paratype in the collection of E. Gorton Linsley, the latter two collected at Kisan, Formosa, June 4, 1932, also by Y. Yano.

This subspecies, which is possibly a distinct species, differs in several respects from the typical form from continental Asia. The coloration of the head and thorax and the fasciæ of the elytra are golden instead of grey, and the second elytra fascia consists of a round spot instead of an oblique line; the average size is greater, and the legs and antennæ are more brightly colored.

Genus *Cyrtoclytus* Ganglbauer

Cyrtoclytus formosanus Gressitt, n. sp.

Light brown, marked with dark brown and yellow. Body clothed with long, erect, golden-brown hairs, shorter and sparser on the pronotum and tarsi, lacking on antennæ, thickest on under side.

Head rugulose, dark brown; thickly clothed with adpressed golden pubescence on frons, except for mid-line, and narrowly on posterior margin. Antennæ fulvous, thick, not reaching second quarter of elytra; scape punctate, thick at apex, second segment globular, a few sparse bristles on first few segments. Thorax

globular, not quite as broad as shoulders; dark brown, rugulose, sparsely clothed with short golden hairs, also with long upright hairs anteriorly and ventrally; posterior margin yellow, except for an interruption in middle. Scutellum triangular, pointed, brown, edged with short pale hairs. Elytra broad at base, slightly swollen on disk near base, rugulose, apices rounded; base light brown, marked with three yellow bands of recumbent hairs, the first very narrow, slightly oblique, a short distance from base, reaching neither suture nor external margin, edged behind with a broader dark brown band; second wide, complete, strongly oblique, placed near the middle of elytra at suture, extending obliquely posteriorly, becoming broader towards external margin; the third apical, transverse, wide; anterior to the second yellow stripe is an oblique, dark-brown stripe about twice the width of the yellow stripe and parallel with it, slightly broader at the suture where it forms an angle of about 100 degrees; there is also another dark brown band immediately behind the central yellow band, about the same width, broader at the suture; region between this and apical yellow band reddish brown. Ventral surface of body dark brown, lighter on abdomen; mesepisternum with an oblique yellow band; first two abdominal segments banded posteriorly with yellow. Legs tawny brown, femora and tibiae with long erect brown hairs, tarsi with shorter, less erect bristles; tarsi broad.

Length 15 mm.; breadth 3.75 mm.

Holotype, female, a unique, in author's collection, taken by the author near Numanohira, Arisan, Formosa, at an altitude of about 7,400 feet, on June 2, 1932.

This species is closely related to *Cyrtoclytus caproides* Bates and also to *Clytus callizonus* Gahan which is probably a *Cyrtoclytus*. This may possibly be the species recorded from Formosa as the latter Indian species, but it is evidently distinct.

Tribe Tillemorphini (Epipedocerini)

Genus Halme Pascoe

Halme eburneocinctus Gressitt, n. sp.

Small, elegant, shiny; red, green, blue, white and black.

Dorsal surface of the body and antennae clothed with very long, erect black bristles, nearly invisible without a magnifying glass; ventral surface of body, posterior margins of elytra and legs, except tarsi and metatibiae, clothed with slightly shorter and sparser white bristles; metatibiae with reddish-brown bristles. Head and prothorax dark shiny green, except for mouthparts which are reddish brown; antennae black, last six segments slightly silvery pubescent; scutellum covered with thick silvery pubescence; elytra

with basal fifth, except near suture, red, remainder dark steely blue with a greenish tinge; a prominent oblique ivory-white raised line slightly before middle of elytra extending from near external margin to within one-third of a millimeter of suture; meso- and metathorax red, with a narrow oblique line on the mesepisternum and a transverse spot on the posterior lateral surface of metathorax of silvery white pubescence; abdomen dark steel-blue; legs dark red, much brighter on clavate portions of femora. Head densely punctate, except on center of occiput; frons broad, slightly concave between antennal supports; clypeus short and broad. Antennæ three-fourths as long as body, last four segments shortened and broadened, scape finely punctate, following three segments rugulose-punctate; second segment half as long as scape, third, fourth and fifth segments subequal in length, and each slightly shorter than scape; sixth and seventh segments slightly shorter, subequal, remaining segments shorter and subequal. Prothorax grossly punctate except on sternum; narrowly constricted at base, broadest at middle and abruptly narrowed posteriorly, anterior margin broader than posterior, the latter irregular. Scutellum long; narrow posteriorly. Elytra twice as long as broad, rather constricted and dorsally compressed slightly before the middle, rounded posteriorly; basal half deeply but sparsely punctate, posterior portion more finely and sparsely punctate. Ventral surface of body moderately finely and sparsely punctate, least so on abdomen. Legs rough, except on clavate portions of femora which are smooth and shiny; femora exceedingly clavate; fore femora clavate for two-thirds of their length, middle and hind femora for slightly less than one-half their length.

Length 6 mm.; breadth (at widest portion of elytra) $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm., (at shoulders) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Holotype, a unique, probably a female, in author's collection. taken by the author at Koripapono, near Daibu, in the southeastern part of Formosa, on April 17, 1932; found running on a dead branch.

This species is probably closest to *Halme chatterjeei* Gardner. It differs, however, in having the prothorax more constricted at base, the surface more glabrous and punctate, the body clothed with long erect hairs, and the elytra compressed and constricted near middle, with the fascia oblique. The latter species is not so brightly colored.

Japanese Names

1. Chloridolum loochooanum Gressitt—Oshima-midori-kamikiri- (mushi)
2. Xylotrechus yanoi Gressitt—Yano-tora-kamikiri

3. *Xylotrechus angulithorax* Gressitt—Amami-tora-kamikiri
4. *Xylotrechus buqueti aureobrunneus* Gressitt—Buke-tora-kamikiri
5. *Cyrtoclytus formosanus* Gressitt—Taiwan-kisuji-tora-kamikiri
6. *Halme eburneocinctus* Gressitt—Aokubi-kamikiri

A EUROPEAN LONGICORN NEW TO CALIFORNIA (COLEOPTERA
CERAMBYCIDÆ)

During the past year the South European longicorn, *Leptidea brevipennis* Muls.* has been discovered in several localities in California. The species belongs in the tribe Psebiini which will come in our fauna between the Necydalini and Molorchini. The tribe is characterized by the abbreviated elytra, short mandibles curved at the base, and the sessile, flattened abdomen broadly joined to the metathorax. For the benefit of those who may not have access to the original description, a brief diagnosis is here appended:

Leptidea brevipennis Muls. Slender, flattened, brownish piceous. Head nearly flat between the antennæ; front short; eyes reniform, finely granulate; antennæ slender, scape moderately stout, reverse cone-shaped, second segment small, third and fourth segments subequal, each about three times as long as second; fifth segment not quite as long as third and fourth together, remaining segments decreasing in length toward apex. Prothorax rufo-testaceous, broader than long, disk sparsely punctured, sides glabrous. Elytra short, usually attaining the middle of the abdomen, slightly dehiscent, apices rounded, punctation not coarse, finer and sparser apically. Legs rufo-testaceous to piceous, short; posterior tibiæ curved; tarsi short, segments cylindrical, third segment not dilated. Length 3-5 mm; breadth .75-1 mm.

The first California specimens of this species were taken at Santa Barbara, Calif., June 1932, and were reared from *Quercus agrifolia* by Mr. A. T. McClay who submitted the specimens to me for determination. Additional examples were captured at El Monte and Temple, Calif., July 7-10, 1932, by Mr. Kenneth Sloop. Mr. Sloop's specimens were taken on the Persian Walnut, *Juglans regia*. It is possible that *L. brevipennis* may have been introduced into California on this latter host.—
E. Gorton Linsley.

* Mulsant, Col. France, Long. p. 105, t.2, f.3, 1839.